

and provide accommodation for the many new cases applying for admission.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Austria, who have just held their annual conference, have signed a joint pastoral letter in which they point out that the Holy Father cannot enjoy spiritual independence without temporal power. The letter condemns the irreligious tendencies of the age, and inculcates on the faithful that they should send their children to none but Catholic schools. It also recommends the founding of a Catholic university.

Amongst the fellowships lately given away in Oxford are two—one in Magdalen and one in Corpus—which went to Catholic members of the University. The curious point about this is (the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* points out) that these two are the first Catholics elected to Fellowships since the Reformation, except the appointments of James II, to Magdalen. There were, prior to this, it is true, two Fellows who were Catholics, and both distinguished men; but they joined Catholicism after their election as Fellows.

A case of alleged stigmatisation is reported from Louisville, U.S.A. Mrs Mary Stuckenber, of St Cecilia street, a convert, the wife of an artisan, is stated by a correspondent of the *New York Herald* to have had her hands, feet, and side impressed with the stigmata: Since May, she suffers every Friday in these wounds the pains of crucifixion. An investigation, attended by Dr John A. Ouchterlony, one of the leading physicians of Kentucky, and a Catholic, was held on Friday, September 25th. During the trance-like state into which she falls about 3 o'clock and remains about five hours, she presents all the usual phenomena of stigmatisation. Neither the physician or priest have been able to detect anything like fraud. Vicar-General Bouchet and Father Buffo, of St Charles Borromeo's, are reported as declaring that there is no doubt as to the extraordinary nature of the manifestations, and expressing their belief that Mrs Stuckenber is perfectly sincere. The case is the subject of a semi-official investigation by the priests of the diocese of Louisville, with the sanction of the Vicar-General. The alleged stigmata is about 25, and has no children.

The new General of the Dominicans, Most Rev Francis Andrew Frühwirth, was born in Styria, at Sainte Anne-sur-l'Aigen, near Fehring, not far from the Hungarian frontier, on August 21, 1845. His eldest brother is a secular priest at Hartberg, in the diocese of Seckau. He received his early education in the Petit Seminaire of Graz, received the habit September 13, 1863, was professed on September 13, 1864, went to the Minerva College, Rome, in 1868, and after his return to Graz was in 1872 made simultaneously Sub-Prior, Procurator and Lector. In 1876 he was elected Prior of the Vienna Convent before he had completed his thirty-first year. He was re-elected in 1879, and on April 20, 1880, was named Provincial of Austria, and during his four years tenure of that office so rose in the estimation of the Nunciature and in Ministerial circles as to be on the point of being named Bishop of Gurk (Klagenfurt). Cardinal Ganglbauer, Prince-Bishop of Vienna, nominated him Consistorial Counsellor for Matrimonial Causes. In 1889 he was, for the third time, made Prior of Vienna, and on April 21, 1891, for the second time nominated Provincial. His election to the highest office in the Order, that of Master-General, took place on September 19.

On Friday, November 6, the Council of St Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society held its half-yearly meeting at Herbert House, Belgrave-square, London. The Marquis of Ripon presided. A long and animated discussion took place about the Maori mission in New Zealand, and the secretary was reminded that his report contained no reference to that mission. The reply was that he fully expected that his Lordship Bishop Luck would be present to give them an account of what was actually being done out there. Lady Herbert stated that she had recently received letters from a friend travelling in New Zealand, who spoke enthusiastically of the good work being done out there by the few missionaries, who are overtaxed. It was stated that a tribe of nearly 2,000 Maoris had asked for instruction, and were only waiting the arrival of a "black-robe" (missionary) to instruct and receive them into the Church. The Bishop of Salford replied that negotiations had been going on for some time between Bishop Luck and himself, that he had journeyed to Rome specially on the matter, but that he regretted to say that there were still some difficulties to be cleared out of the way before any more missionaries could be sent out. The Bishop of Emmaus, Colonel Giles, Canon Bamber and others having spoken in favour of sending out more missionaries with as little delay as possible, the chairman, Lord Ripon, proposed the following resolution: "That the Bishop of Auckland be informed that the council is most anxious to meet his wishes, and will do its best if the necessity arises, to collect the funds to enable it to do so." The resolution was seconded by the Bishop of Emmaus and carried unanimously.

In the course of an appreciative article on the canonization of the Blessed Louise de Marillac, who in connection with St Vincent de Paul, founded the Order of the Sisters of Charity, the London *Daily Telegraph* of Friday, November 20, pays the following graceful tribute to the noble work of these devoted nuns: "Probably neither St Vincent de Paul nor his gentle assistant ever thought that the institution which they founded would become cosmopolitan in its

attributes and its influence, and that from the central home in Paris, established on the most modest of lines, there would be sent forth detachments of Sisters of Charity to the uttermost ends of the world. Wherever pain and misery and wretchedness afflict humanity, there are these blessed women to be found—really beatified during their lives, since they earn the benedictions of those whom they have tended and succoured. In hospitals and prisons, on the battle-field and on board ship, in the haunts of fever and pestilence, the Sister of Charity is always to be found, and her snowy veil and wimple are as so many white doves which flock the gloom of the Valley of the Shadow of Death." Yet there are bigots who are continually endeavouring to thwart and render abortive the mission of these angels and ministers of grace.

## REDEMPTORIST MISSION IN MACRAES.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

THE mission given by the Rev Father Hegarty in the Macraes district was a great success. Numbers came long distances to hear the rev gentleman. Three services were held each day, commencing on Sunday, the 10th, and closing on Tuesday, the 12th inst. All the devotions were well attended. At each service Father Hegarty preached a most touching and instructive sermon. He spoke on the commandments, the sacraments, and precepts of the Church. Almost everyone approached the sacraments, and expressed themselves delighted with all they heard. Father Hegarty warmly congratulated the Rev Father Donnelly and his people on having such a beautiful, well-appointed and devotional church. He said it was the best and most neatly-finished country church he had seen in all his travels, and that great credit was due to the good zealous pastor for all he had done in such a short time, in making the church what it was. The musical portion of the services were entrusted to the joint choirs of Hyde and Macraes, and the worthy missionary complimented the people on the very nice music that had been rendered so well at all the devotions during the mission. The Misses McBride, Mrs Sheehy, Masters Sheehy and McBride, Misses Claffey and Flynn, and some others formed a most efficient choir. The Misses McBrides' beautiful voices were heard to great advantage, and the success of the well-trained choir is due to Miss McBride. The good missionary concluded a long and most instructive discourse by imparting the Papal Benediction. He afterwards left in Mr O'Hanlan's carriage, accompanied by the Rev Father Donnelly, for Palmerston.

The following case has come under our observation:—Miss—— (daughter of a prominent physician who won't allow us to publish names, because "it would be *infra dig.* and unprofessional") has been in delicate health for the last five years. The cause was simply anaemia, or poorness of blood; her father had treated her for all sorts of complaints, and she had also been attended by several "ladies'" specialists without benefit. The case came under our notice quite accidentally some months ago. Miss—— was then just 20½ years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, and weighed exactly 101 pounds. She had the usual symptoms of anaemia, excessively pale and pasty skin and lip, dark circles round the eyes, soft and flabby limbs, complete loss of periodic functions, was excessively nervous, timid, and weak, no appetite, and very restless at night. We microscopically examined the blood, and by dilution with distilled water and careful examination, arrived at a very accurate estimation of the number of red blood corpuscles per ounce. What there were of them appeared all shrivelled and shrunk like dried fruit, and were almost destitute of vitalising properties. We advised the use of CLEMENT'S TONIC, in doses of a dessert-spoonful after meals, and this treatment was adopted without the father's knowledge. Four weeks afterwards, when 5 small bottles of the remedy had been taken, we again examined the blood. The red corpuscles had increased by 70 per cent, as near as we could estimate, and under the microscope had the appearance of over-ripe red currants, almost bursting, the patient had gained 5 pounds, then (September 7th, 1889) weighing 7 stone 8 pounds. The appetite was much improved, the limbs were becoming firmer, and the muscular tissue more defined and pronounced. She could walk considerable distances without undue fatigue, could eat and digest almost any kind of food, the lips were pink and firm, and the dark circles under the eyes had almost disappeared. We advised a continuance of the use of CLEMENT'S TONIC, and she took a further course of four large bottles, and then, as perfect strength and vital energy was restored, a longer treatment was not considered necessary. She is now fully restored to health, strong, vigorous, and weighs 10 stone 3 pounds, can do any kind of work, or walk 5 miles without fatigue, eats well, sleeps well, and has a vigorous appetite. What a change from her condition 4 months ago!

Now, reader, here's a case that has baffled the best medical therapeutical skill for years, which CLEMENT'S TONIC has positively cured in 3 months, but we are not allowed to publish names because it would not be orthodox. Mankind may suffer, hundreds of curable cases must be neglected, scores of lives must be sacrificed, because "it would be *infra dig.* and unprofessional" for a medical man to give or recommend a testimonial to CLEMENT'S TONIC because it is "a proprietary article or patent medicine." The mere fact of its being a patent medicine is the greatest protection for the public, for were it made otherwise its therapeutical excellence would be subordinate to the profits of its various makers; while the manufacture is in the hands of one maker, it is to his interest to make a genuine article.